EDEN MUSEE-S-Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8:20—Rosemary.

GARRICK THEATRE—2:15-8:30—Thoroughbred.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-8—The Cotton Spinner. HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-S-Vaudeville. HOYT'S THEATRE-2:15-8:30-The Liar. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-S:15-An Enemy to the King. MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville

| Page. C | Page. Col |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sen a D. Sen | |
| | 6 Help Wanted10 |
| Agenta Wanted | 6 Hotels |
| | 6 Horses & Carriages 10 |
| Autumn Resorts | 1 Instruction 8 4- |
| Business, Notices 6 | |
| Bankers & Brokers 11 | 5 Law Schools |
| Bank Reports | 5 Lost and Found 10 |
| Board and Rooms10 | 4 Marriages & Deaths 7 |
| Business Chances10 | 4 Miscellaneous10 |
| Business Connects. | a New Publications 8 9 |
| Country Board 11 | 5 Ocean Steamers 10 2- |
| Copart ship Notices.11 | 4 December |
| Dividend Notices 11 | Public Notices11 |
| Domestic Situations | |
| | 10 1- |
| Dragganking10 | 3 School Agencies 8 |
| Exempsions | 7 Special Notices |
| Enganan Ada 0 0 | |
| Einancial Elections. 11 | 5 Summer Resorts |
| Financial Meetings !! | 4 Teachers |
| Financial | 4 The Turt |
| For Sale10 | 5 Work Wanted 10 5-6 |

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

G. SELLEW. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 1 year. 6 mo. 3 mo. 1 mo. copy. | Daily, 7 days a week. | \$10.00 | \$5.00 | \$2.50 | \$1.00 | Daily, without Sunday | \$0.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 90 | 3 cts. Sunday Tribune | 2.00 | 1.00 | 50 | 5 cts. Weekly Tribune | 2.00 | ... | 3 cts. Semi-Weekly Tribune | 2.00 | ... | 3 cts. Tribune Monthly | 2.00 | ... | 25 cts. 200 90 5 cts. 50 8 cts. 3 cts.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter stated.

CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp he affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their served. scriber. Readers are better served by dones to the Tribune from a newsdealer foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 5 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 3 cents a copy on Daily 2 cents on Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by

subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

AMERICANS ABROAD

all files of The Tribune at the following place can consult files of the fribune, 75 Ficet St., E. C. Lendon Office of The Tribune, 75 Ficet St., E. C. Postholomew House, E. C.

Morton, those & Co., Rartholmew House, E. C.
Morton, those & Co., Rartholmew House, E. C.
Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford St.
Thomas Cook & Sons, Ludgate Circus.
Paris—J. Munree & Co., 78 Rue Scribe.
Hottinguer & Co., 38 Rue le Provence.
Morsan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman.
Credit Lyonnals, Bureau des Etrangers.
Thomas Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opera.
Geneva—Lombard, Odler & Co.
Union Bank.
Florance, Whithy & Co.

Florence—Whitby & Co.
Vienna—Angle-Austrian Bank.

5: Potersburg—Credit Lyonnais.

Europeans and travellers will find the London office of
The Tribune a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

Copies of The Tribune may be bought in London from
Messra. Swan & Leach. Northumberland—ave.. directly
opposite the Grand Hotel.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Breslau; the Czar and Czarina started from Kieff to meet them there The Irish National League elected P. A. McHugh vice-chairman, in place of T. D. Sullivan. = It was reported that the Duc d'Aumale had invited the Czar to Chantilly, and that the latter had declined. === Seventeen Armenian rioters arrived in France; extradition will probably be refused by the French Government at Toronto.

Li Hung Chang visited the Capitol at Washington, and afterward had a long interview with Secretary Carlisle. ____ Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson, of Nebraska, was, by acclamation, chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the St. Paul Encampment. ___ Major McKinley will address two large delegations from Pennsylvania at his home in Canton to-day. - Chairman Bynum of the National Democracy announced that his party would establish National headquarters in Chicago, with a branch in this city. === The meeting of the American Social Science Association in Saratoga ended.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A number of Mc-Kinley and Hobart banners were unfurled in Broadway by merchants. - Dr. Gallagher. the released Irish political prisoner, arrived on the St. Paul. - William H. Baldwin, jr., was elected president of the Long Island Railroad, to succeed Austin Corbin. —— New-York defeated Cincinnati at baseball by 15 to 5;

Cleveland was beaten by Brooklyn by 7 to 3. - Stocks and bonds were higher THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair in the morning, with showers in the afternoon. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 66%.

At a time of increasing sales a newsdraler or

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy som times runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the 1 usiness. Office of The tribune. No. 154 Nassau-st.

The Tribune is the original McKinky and Hobart paper, and the leading one. For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the display of New-Jersey. Brooklyn and Westchester County news in The Tribune is without an iqual in the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban sendents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribuñe, absolutely for their home news.

The National Democrats mean to lose no time beginning an active campaign in behalf of dr candidates and the principles they stand for. According to Mr. Bynum, chairman of the National Committee, headquarters will be established in Chicago at once, with a branch in New-York, and the best speakers who can be obtained ill be sent over the country to denounce Bryanism and advocate sound money. It seems rather early to make a prediction as to the election figbut Mr. Bynum ventures the guess that Palmer and Buckner will poll at least 1,000,000

tailed a large amount of extra work on the members of the police force-larger than the general public is likely to appreciate. The willingness and efficiency with which the members of the force performed their duties have been recognized handsomely by Chief Conlin and the Police Commissioners, and the latter, on the recommendation of the Chief, have granted two extra days of vacation to all the men below the rank of sergeant. The people of the city will be glad that the services of the men in blue have been fight or to emigrate in a body from the island so promptly acknowledged, and that their re- if they are put into effect. There is little fear, ward is to come in so welcome a form.

Every heart must go out in sympathy to the much-put-upon Mr. Sinjun. Here is a man who, if he has not foug! and bled for the Popocratic cause, has come within a hair's breadth of doing

pocket to meet the expenses of Candidate Bryan and the cost of the Madison Square Garden meet- authority over the gendarmery as well as in ing. He has cheerfully assumed the onerous duties of treasurer of the National Committee and paid the rent of headquarters. Yet sud- excepting the Vice-Governor, who will be apdenly and without warning there swooped down pointed by the Porte. The gendarmery is to be on his office yesterday an assistant treasurer, reorganized, and as soon as practicable made sent here from Washington to take charge of to consist entirely of native Cretans, of Chrisall moneys contributed to promote the cause of tians and Mahometans in about the same Bryanism. It was a cruel blow, and we fear ratio as that existing between them in the Mr. Sinjun may not bear up under it. Can it be whole island. There are also some financial that he has made all these sacrifices in vain? reforms of importance, to which, however, the What future is there for him in Popocracy after Mahometans assent as heartly as do the this?

Diligent work has been performed by the subcommittee on draft of the Charter Commission, and it is now announced that the preliminary draft of the charter has been completed, with the exception of one chapter. Those who have examined even casually the various chapters as they have been made public from time to time know that the task has been a heavy one. When revised these chapters will be in shape for the Commission as a whole to go to work upon them and give them their final form, or at least the form in which the document will be submitted to the Legislature. What has been done thus far is to be regarded as only provisional, and extensive changes are not unlikely to be made before the Commission completes its draft of the

An unusual political demonstration took place in this city last evening, when five McKinley and Hobart banners, one after another, were unfurled in that part of Broadway between Union Square and Madison Square, attracting the attention and enthusiastic plaudits of many thousands of people. It is not strange that the business community is deeply interested in the result of the pending election, and it is specially significant that twenty of the subscribers to the fund which enabled these banners to be flung to the breeze were Democrats, who are firm in their purpose to vote for McKinley as the sure way of restoring and maintaining financial stability. Never before at this stage of a campaign were there so many tokens in the business districts of the city of general interest in politics; and the tokens this year are all on one side.

MUTUAL CONSIDERATION PROPER.

To the National Democrats of the United States, greeting: The Tribune rejoices at the step you have taken at Indianapolis, not because it in-Kinley could not be defeated this year, but behands lifts high the standard of patriotism, even as it was lifted when a host of Democrats rose to aid in crushing rebellion. It teaches again heard Abraham Lincoln, with all his love of the lesson that every generation of Americans Joking, all his faculty of illuminating a serious needs to be taught-namely, that no party will be tolerated in this country which threatens the sovereignty of the Union, the enforcement of law or the maintenance of the Nation's honor. That National Democrats who cannot accept Republican principles can nevertheless rise to the patriotic duty of aiding the defeat by Republicans of a candidate nominated as Democratic, because his defeat is the only way to save the country for the welfare of which every honest party strives, is the best proof of their sincerity.

Republicans do not hesitate to recognize this. There may be reason for the suggestion that their sincerity and fidelity to their convictions should also be recognized by National Demoerats. In fact, it has now become in a measure necessary to their own self-respect that these Democrats should no longer impugn the motives of the great party which they deliberately aid in did not come from the East, and appealing to restoring the Government. That they find it class and section to rise up and smite those hard to understand how Republicans can believe what they certainly do believe, is the more easily comprehended by Republicans, who are utterly unable to see how these National Democrats can honestly believe what they do believe. There is necessary on both sides some comprehension of the fact that honest and patriotic men can differ ment. - Whiteman won the tennis tourna- in opinion, and that the precise course which seems to National Democrats unwise and un-DOMESTIC.-The First National Bank of warranted appears to millions of sincere Repub-Helena. Mont., failed, with heavy liabilities. | licans the one thing most urgently demanded by duty to the country. The world is old enough, one would suppose, for mer of fair intelligence to perceive the possibility of difference between persons who are unselfishly striving for the pub-

This suggestion appears not untimely, because the National Democrats will presently find themselves in a difficult position, if they push forward in a line of action which can have no other practical effect than to promote the defeat of Mr. Bryan by a party whose motives they at the same time assail. It is not difficult to decide that the Government ought to be in the hands of honest men, rather than repudiators. strain of conscience or self-respect is required in contributing to the success of a body of citizens who are known to seek the public welfare, even though their methods are thought to be in part unwise. That is, in fact, the attitude of mind which most National Democrats occupy to-day. They have found reason to credit Major McKinley with thorough honesty and patriotism of purpose, and they personally know that among their own friends and acquaintances the Repub licans are not less earnest in their desire for publie good and not less sincere in their beliefs than the Democrats. For that reason, and not because it injures the Republican cause in the least, some part of the National Democratic platform is unwise, and calculated to embarrass those who framed it.

It will not be found difficult for citizens who agree regarding the maintenance of law and West acting the clown, the sacredness of National honor, but differ regarding methods of taxation, to work for a common end with zeal, if the fact is frankly admitted that the differences of belief are sincere and patriotic. There is likely to be difficulty, for National Democrats, if it is asserted that a Protectionist must desire to plunder the many for the benefit of the few, or that Republicans by reason of their beliefs about the tariff must be reckoned "allies" of the silver repudiators. If they really think such things, it will tax the self-respect of National Democrats sorely to stand where they now have placed themselves As they really do not think so, it may save them some trouble if they do not say so.

THE SETTLEMENT IN CRETE. There seems to be good reason for reckoning the Cretan troubles substantially at an end. The Porte has, under pressure of the Powers and especially of Austria-Hungary, decreed certain radical reforms. The execution of these The visit of Li Hung Chang to this city en- reforms is guaranteed by the Powers, and the Christian Deputies in Crete have accordingly agreed to accept them and are urging their constituents to do the same. The Christians are indeed bound in honor to accept them, since they embody all the essential features of their own demands, which they formally made six weeks ago. How favorable they are to the Christians is further indicated by the fact that the Mahometans are vigorously protesting against them, and even threatening either to however, that they will do either of those extreme things. They are in so hopeless a minority that fighting would be madness, and as they are all Greeks they will scarcely go to live among Turks or Arabs.

Briefly stated, the principal reforms granted so. He has given up a lucrative place for his are these: A Christian Governor-General is to

for a definite term of five years. He is to have purely civil affairs, and power to appoint all subordinate officials not elected by the people, Christians. Hitherto the Porte has been drawing a large revenue from the island, and spending it for imperial purposes, and not for the local benefit of Crete. Henceforth the revenues of the island will be under local control, and the bulk of them will be spent for the island itself.

Crete will therefore, enjoy substantial home rule; an autonomy comparable with that of Samos, or even of Eastern Rumelia. The imperial sovereignty of the Sultan will continue to be recognized, and to that no considerable numbers of Cretans are seriously opposed. What they want is the practical fact of independence, rather than the mere name. The Christian Deputies have done well in voting to accept the reforms, and it is to be hoped the people will do likewise. To do otherwise would be to put themselves outside the pale of sympathy. It will be most deplorable, also, if they abuse the advantages they have gained by oppressing the Mahometan minority. The latter express a lively fear that such will be the case, and indeed the history of intestine fends in Crete makes their fear seem by no means groundless. The Christian Greek hates the Mahometan Greek with an almost perfect hatred. But there is also ground for hope that, under the vigorous admonition of the Powers, more moderate counsels will prevail, and the disciples of the two creeds live together in something like narmony. They have an opportunity to do so now, and to enjoy peace and great prosperity, such as they have not had since they were forced to exchange Egyptian for Turkish rule.

RUNNING EMPTYINGS.

The Boy is getting angry. That is the way with boys when things do not go to suit them. Anger and spluttering may not be dignified; they may exhibit a shallowness of mind and a lack of poise unfitting one to deal with great sures the defeat of Mr. Bryan, for the latest | matters, but they are characteristic of the boy. elections have made it clear that Governor Mc- Statesmen are not accustomed to lose their temper and good politicians are far too well cause an unselfish revolution against the be- trained to turn their tongues loose. Nobody trayal of a great party to essentially disloyal ever heard Mr. Gladstone whimper because his opponents denounced his Home Rule measures as dangerous to the Empire. Nobody ever question with a humorous illustration, depart from the discussion of the serious question to indulge in cheap wit which had no bearing on the subject. Of course the Boy is under great temptation

these days. He tried his hand at serious argument in New-York, and everybody laughed at him. Even the people who went to hear him as he talked his way West did not take him seriously. He was a phenomenon, and they wanted to see him and be amused. It was natural that he should play the clewn to get their plaudits rather than have them turn away from his serious attempts. Then, too, the voters, where they have had a chance to express an opinion, as in Vermont, have been so disappointing, not to say discourteous, to the Boy that it is enough to make him mad and send him home declaring that the wise men who had not accepted him, as well as his money, at his own valuation. A good deal of smart elaptrap was to be expected from the Boy, but he outdid himself when he reached South Bend, Ind., and made this free-silver argument on the text of a printed paper containing spaces to be filled in with a pen:

I find here a little slip printed upon an appropriate color—yellow. It says: "I, the undersigned, a —, in the employ of —." That is a very appropriate blank, because the man who issued this considered the employe a blank. a blank in the employ of the blank railroad com-pany"-it ought to be blankety blank, blank, blank-"hereby make application blank—"hereby make application for member ship in the Railway Men's Sound-Money Club."

Did anything like this ever before come from the lips of a Presidential candidate? It meant nothing; it led to no argument; it only made way for a lot of abuse of rich men and the false declaration that advocates of the gold standard who were engaged in other kinds of business than wage-earning did not dare to say, as these railroad men said, that free coinage of silver would be injurious to their per sonal interest. The banker has time and again declared that it would be injurious to his personal interest, the merchant that it would be to his, the manufacturer that it would be to his. The Boy dragged in his blank buffoonery to get the laugh of those who came to see his circus, and then found an excuse for it by tacking on statements which are not true; and he knows as well as anybody else that business men all over the country are aroused and frankly declaring that free silver means their own personal ruin. The Boy has got beyond the point of argument. As he goes West the tone of his talk degenerates. The South Bend nugget is a fair specimen of the character of his recent appeals for votes. No end man at the minstrels could be more frankly devoted to tickling the galleries. The Boy came East heralded as a statesman. He goes

THE ANTI-BRYAN FIGHT IN TEXAS.

A curious and interesting minor echo of the Democratic Sound Money Convention at Indianapolis was the persistence and confidence with which the Texas delegates predicted that the Lone Star State could and would be carried for a Sound Money Presidential ticket next November. Almost alone among the States represented at Indianapolis, Texas, through its delegates, earnestly advocated the policy of adopting a sound-money platform without nominating Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, and this attitude was explained and defended on the ground that the nomination of a second sound-money ticket might tend to retard that ultimate fusion of all the anti-Bryan forces in Texas, which, if accomplished, is counted on to earry that State next fall, for the first time in its history, into the Republican electoral column. The suggestion of the delegation that the banner Democratic State of the Union, which in 1892 gave Mr. Cleveland a plurality of 161,-660 votes over General Harrison, and a clear majority over all candidates of something more than 60,000, would this year reverse the traditions and tendencies of a generation by repudiating and defeating a Democratic National ticket, must have appealed at first blush to the Indlanapolis gathering simply as an oversanguine and, indeed, preposterous piece of paradox. Yet the Texans, before the Convention ended, succeeded in convincing a large share of the dele gates of the perfect sobriety and practicability of their contention-which, indeed, on a closer view of the chaotic and muddled state of Texas politics, is likely to be found neither hopelessly extravagant nor wildly fanciful.

In Texas, as in every other Southern and Western State, the seeds of disruption and decay sown in the Democratic organization by its demoralizing victory of four years ago have borne quick

peated factional cleavages have in the scant four | would not intrust this mission of observation years from Mr. Cleveland's election in 1802 to to any lesser personage, but sent Prince Khil-Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1836 split the once koff himself to see what of advantage to Rusunited and invincible Democracy of Texas into three distinct and warring political parties. Disgust and disappointment at the financial policy of the Administration first drove the more radical and revolutionary element into the Populist camp, and a political antagonism was soon established between the seceding forces and the parent organization which far cutran in bitterness and intensity the old rivalries between Republican and Democrat. Assailed from without by these new and troublesome opponents, the regular organization, firmly committed as it was to the free-coinage heresy, soon found itself threatened with fresh internal discords. The nomination of Bryan split the Democracy anew by driving from its ranks a large share of that element which in the past had given it leadership, character and social and intellectual respectability. Even before the Democratic National Convention met preparations for a Sound Money bolt had been made, and a Sound Money State Convention was called, which sent a contesting delegation to Chicago. With this delegation as a nucleus Texas took an early and important part in the agitation for a second Demoeratic National Convention, and, backed by the leading newspapers of the State-"The Galveston News," "The Dallas News," "The Austin Statesman" and others-as well as by the whole weight of commercial and industrial sentiment, the Sound Money Democracy has made from the outset of the campaign an aggressive, radical and uncompromising fight against the Bryan-Tillman-Altgeld programme of Repudiation,

The Populists of Texas stood to the last at St. Louis against any sort of fusion with the National Democracy, and against the indorsement of either candidate on the Democratic National ticket. Perfunctory negotiations for fusion with the Democrats on electors were opened some time ago, but all offers of union were peremptorily declined by the recent Democratic State Convention. It is now proposed that the Republicans, Populists and Sound Money Democrats arrange a scheme of fusion by which half or all the State's fifteen electors be named by the Republicans, and the entire Populist ticket for State officers be indorsed. The strength of such a combination is obvious. Two years ago, in a three-cornered race for the Governorship, the Democratic candidate, Culberson, polled 207.164 votes. His Populist rival, Nugent, got 152,731, while the Republican nominee, Makemson, got 54,520. The combined Populist-Republican vote thus exceeded the total Democratic vote by the small margin of 87. Five thousand additional votes were cast, moreover, for a "Lily White" Republican candidate. Culberson received, of course, the Sound Money as well as the Free Coinage Democratic vote; yet his support fell

short of an actual majority. The Indianapolis delegates boldly assert that the Sound Money vote in Texas this year will reach from 35,000 to 50,000. But it will be seen that even with a total defection of 25,000 from the normal Democratic strength the success of the Repudiation electoral ticket will be seriously endangered. The Populist and Republican campaign managers will meet next week to open negotiations for a union electoral ticket. Poli ties is full of surprises; and not the least startling of this year's complement would be the accomplishment of a fusion in Texas which would throw the vote of that once rock-ribbed Democratic State to McKinley and Hobart.

THE LOYAL M'KINLEY LEAGUE.

The resolutions adopted by the McKinley League last evening are precisely what might have been expected from that patriotic organization. They are entirely in keeping with its record and achievements, and justify the assertion, frequently made, that the League is the best organized expression of the Republican party in this State. These resolutions, which will be found in an

other column, summarize the situation admirably. They show that the League realizes the transcendent importance of McKinley's election, and that all "feelings and resentments" against the State machine, even though "justi- fact that no aid for the work is given by the fied by patriotism and self-respect," must give State, which many people believe might wisely way to the imperious demands of the hour. There | take a hand in the road-building. is much in local conditions to irritate and annoy; the recent State Convention was responsible for many disagreeable things, but, after all, its candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Appellate Judge are, as the League well says, of high character and ability, and in working for their election the best interests of the Commonwealth are advanced.

The closing sentences of the brief address form an appeal to the best sentiments of every member of the League, and are worthy of the widest circulation: "The Nation needs the services of every Republican this fall. They should be given cheerfully, even where the situation is not pleasant or congenial. Let it not be said that the friends of William McKinley were backward in his cause because local conditions were ungracious and thankless. Let it rather be said that the men who worked first for Me-Kinley worked until the end, through fair weather and foul, and did for the cause what-"ever they found needed to be done."

A VISITOR FROM RUSSIA.

The representatives of China, France and Great Britain are not the only eminent visitors America is to have this year from the other side of the world. A special envoy of exalted rank is now on his way hither from Russia, on a specific and detailed mission of much importance. Like Li Hung Chang, he is making a tour around the globe, though in the opposite direction. He is now traversing Siberia, along the route of the Transsiberian Railroad. From Vladivostok he will proceed to Yokohama and thence, in a Russian warship, to San Francisco. His ltinerary in this country includes Salt Lake, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, various important lake and river ports, the chief centres of railroad and manufacturing interests, and the gold and silver mines of the West. He comes to study American railroads, railroad ferries and river and lake transportation, and mining operations, with a view to applying the knowledge thus gained to the development of Siberia. The importance of this errand is sufficient to commend the envoy to the hospitality of this country, but his personal characteristics and antecedents are, if possible, a still more effective passport,

This coming visitor is Prince Khilkoff, the Imperial Minister of Ways and Communication. He is an especial favorite of the Czar, and for good reason, for he is, above all other Russian statesmen, uniquely fitted for the important methods adopted with marked success by Peter the Great. In his earlier years he lived in this country and worked at the trade of a blacksmith and machinist. He helped to make boilers, and to build locomotives. Then he became a fireman, and finally an engineer on a locomotive, thus learning the railroad trade in the most thorough and practical manner. To this day there is no one who knows how to wield shovel and poker, or to manipulate the throttle-lever, better than he. Now he is one of the chief officers of state in the Russian Empire. He comes here as an expert observer, and will make report of what he has seen directly to the Czar, whom he will meet in England some time next month. The Czar, it may be added, is making the Siberlan Railway his hobby, devoting his personal attention to it as eagerly as the German Emperor does his to

sia was to be found in foreign lands.

Prince Khilkoff is to be entertained and carried about the country in the sumptuous manner characteristic of the best American rallroads. He is to be received by the President at the White House and will be the object of much social attention elsewhere. Whether his visit will result in the placing of any contracts here for machinery, rolling stock, or boats is a matter of interesting speculation. Russia will have to make many purchases in foreign lands, and she will make them, of course, wherever she can do so to the best advantage. The railroad ferry at Detroit supplied her with a model for the great ferry-boat which is to cross Lake Baikal, carrying the cars of the Transsiberian Railroad. But she has had the boat built in England. It ought to be possible for Americans to compete with Englishmen successfully, in work and products as well as in ideas, and they ought to convince Prince Khilkoff that they can do so during his coming visit.

The shallows still continue to murmur, but when the Populists think about Vermont then the deeps are awfully dumb.

"Zion's Herald" this week publishes a symposlum on the part which ministers should take in the present "unusual Presidential campaign." Eminent clergymen and laymen of different denominations give their opinions, and generally they agree that, however carefully a minister should avoid partisan politics, he should also be firm in fighting individual and public dishonesty, and many frankly declare that free silver is to be fought on those grounds. That eminently plous layman, Robert E Pattison, however, con tents himself with a Delphic utterance to the effect that the minister should preach the Gospel. Perhaps he thinks the Gospel is needed in politics, but he is careful not to be specific as to how it is needed. He is for Bryan, but he doesn't call for any moral preaching in his behalf.

The Oklahoma Democrats have indorsed a Populist candidate for office on the declaration that he will work for Bryan and Sewall. The electoral vote of Oklahoma will be exceedingly valuable to Bryan and Sewall,

Certain estimable citizens of Brooklyn have come to the conclusion that the adoption of former or existing neighborhood names for the proposed bureaus of the Greater New-York would be a bad thing, and tend to produce jealousy and hostility among them, and so they suggest that letters of the alphabet be used instead. The suggestion does not impress us favorably. The retention of present names and the revival of some of a former time will have a good effect, on the whole. What resident of Brooklyn, for example, would not wish to see that long-existing name perpetuated as one of the parts of the greater city? It will be used, as a matter of course, just as Harlem still is, and it ought to continue as a fact, instead of merely as a local designation. The use of single letters, or of letters indicating contractions of districts or sections, is open to numerous ob jections. It is not yet certain that the Charter Commission will agree on the borough system, but if it does it cannot do better than to use the names already chosen, with one or two ex-

Brother Bryan did not utter a word in public yesterday, notwithstanding that he arrived in Chicago. For this relief much thanks.

The cause of good roads is making little progress in the State at large, but in some parts of it there are gratifying indications of a purpose to improve the highways on a liberal scale. No other county, we believe, has done so much as Queens, whose fine roads have acquired a wide and deserved fame. Not satisfied with what has been done in the last few years, the county authorities are still going on with the work, the latest report of County Engineer McLaughlin showing that ninety-three miles of road are under contract to be provided with macadam. This is encouraging, especially in view of the

For a political skyrocket Bryan fizzled but briefly in his apogee, and is already on the down grade, as a stick.

Election statistics show that as goes Vermon in Presidential years, so goes the country. With a majority of nearly 40,000, there seems no doubt that there is going to be a landslide in November. But this cheering prospect should only impel the friends of sound money every where to redouble their efforts, so as to make the defeat of Bryan and Bryanism absolutely Some suggestive facts have been published in

reference to the cost of getting a college education at Princeton, as the result of a careful investigation made by Mr. James W. Alexander, a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University, and Professor William M. Sloane, a member of the faculty. Statistics relating to college expenses were procured from fifty-four honor men of the first and second groups, without reference to their financial circumstances. Some of them spent needlessly large sums; but it is significant that forty of the fifty-four spent \$500 a year or less, while twenty-four, or nearly one-half, expended \$400 a year or less. It is evident from these figures that even at so large an institution as Princeton one can obtain a college education for a moderate expenditure, and it should be added that a variety of means of self-help are open to those who wish to avail themselves of such opportunities. Such a publication cannot fail to be of interest and value to young men who are in doubt as to their ability to get the college training they long for. At other large institutions it is probable that hardly less favorable results would be shown by a sim-Har investigation, and it is a well-known fact that at the smaller colleges a still more modest scale of expenditure can be maintained.

Governor Hogg says the negroes of Beston are organizing Bryan and Sewall clubs. Doubtless those were the negroes that Chairman Jones wanted the Populists to go to. He had no thought of giving up their votes just because he wouldn't associate with them.

There is reason for pelleving, when one onsiders the Vermont landslide and the enthuslasm of the Indianapolis sound-money convention, that Mr. Eryan will be the worst beaten candidate ever nominated. It is not a wholly absurd stretching of the possibilities to imagine him unable to carry a single State. But to bring about this result patriotic citizens must work work incessantly, and prove to those who would place he fills. He gained such fitness by the triffe with the currency that it is the worst business in which they ever engaged

Arthur Sewall, the silent man of Maine, sitting upon an unopened barrel, ought to make a splendid campaign device.

Watterson is the most picturesque figure in Kentucky history since Daniel Boone, and on any ticket would run like an Arabian dromedary. On one which stands for public faith and honesty, against repudiation and dishonesty, like that which the Indianapolis Convention put forward, his pace would exhaust all similes

Towns is bound to keep himself before the public in one way or another. His latest performance is to challenge Mr. Edward M. Shep ard to a joint debate, in the name of Bryan and Sewall Club No. 1, at the other end of the Bridge. Mr. Shepard is not unwilling to accept reinciples. He has put his hand deep in his be appointed, with the approval of the Powers, and poisonous fruit. Intestine quarrels and re-soldiers and warships. For that reason he the challenge in the hope of doing missionary

work for the cause of sound money, but we notice that at least one member of the club objected to the offering of the challenge on the ground that Mr. Shepard might send a "false arrow of conviction" into the breasts of some of his fellow-members. A "false arrow of conviction" is a phrase worthy of Towns himself. who may be "boiling within" because he had not the wit to originate it Mr. Shepard says that he has known of no campaign in which a clear presentation of the issues was more important to reach the result of truth. He is a good man to champion the cause of sound money, and is worthy of an abler antagonist than the person on whose behalf the challenge was issued.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Doane (Episcopal), of Albany, desires to have it known that the "Prayer for the Country," authorized for use in the diocese of New-York by Bishop Potter, was "issued by the authorities of the five dioceses of the State of New-York, by the sey. eral ecclesiastical authorities thereof." It may be added that the prayer is taken substantially from the original report of the Joint Commission of the Episcopal Church on Liturgical Enrichment, known commonly as the "Book Annexed," with certain modifications by the Bishops of Albany and Long Island.

Dr. S. A. Steel, the Editor of "The Epworth Era" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was recently put on trial by the Book Committee for "misconduct and inefficiency, frivolity of spirit, vul-garity of style, misrepresentation." etc., and for teaching that "The use of tobacco is a sin." The charges were sustained; but Dr. Steel was con-tinued in his office on his promise to do better in the future.

When M. Jaques Hébrard, the Editor of the "Temps," of Paris, represented the French East Indies in the French Senate, some years ago, he sent each of his forty constituents daily a copy of his paper. On the arrival of the mail steamer, ar the story goes, the lucky constituents rushed down to the dock, seized their respective packets, tore of the wrappers and proceeded to fasten the broad sheets round their loins, as a substitute for their simple native attire. The post coming but once a fortnight, every supporter of M. Hébrard had wherewithal to supply most of his male relatives, while the supplement, or "Petit Temps," came in very handy for children. Thus for nine happy years a large proportion of the inhabitants were cheaply, if not elegantly, clothed by their grateful representative, and when at last he severed his connection with the colony he was far more sincerely bewailed than any tailor has ever been by his clients.

President Jordan of Stanford University has just started on a trip to the East, partly for pleashis presidency of the Behring Sea Commission. In his absence Professor Stillman, chairman of the University Committee on Ways and Means, will be acting president. ure, partly on Government business connected with The sister of President Krüger, Mrs. Pieter du

Plessis, who died recently, left 177 descendants, while there are now 142 persons who can trace their descent from the President himself. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner are the

guests of Mrs. James T. Fields, at Manchester-by-Neal Dow has come out strongly against the Chi-

cago platform and ticket; but he has not yet got to the point of saying that he will vote for McKia-Dr. Dowden, the new Commissioner on the Board

National Education in Ireland, is an accomplished Shakespearian scholar and a prolific contributor to English magazines. He also feels a keen interest in the higher forms of drama generally, and took an important part in the hone conferred by the University on Sir Henry Irving.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is an enormous crop of sugar beets in San Benito County, Cal., this year. The average yield is twelve tons an acre, which will net \$3.50 a ton. As an instance of the profit in this crop, a story is told of seven brothers, Danes, who rented a farm of 279 acres, raying for it \$7 an acre as the rent They have raised not less than eighteen, and probably twenty, tons to the acre. Three of the Danes have done nearly all the work, the others being en gaged in another beet-raising enterprise near Watsonville. It is said that on the first farm the three will make \$5,000 this year above all expenses

"I will first have to receive some proof of your Whereupon he chased her four miles through the jungle, hit her in the back of the head with his war club and bore her home over his shoulder, un-

When she came to she smiled upon him tenderly, and said: "I now believe that you love me. I am yours."—(Buffalo Express. "Old Hazle" a local character of Mt. Morris,

N. Y., is embarked in a somewhat novel business. "The Rochester Democrat" says that during the Presidential campaign this fall he will attend political demonstrations, pole-raisings and the like a cheer for money. He has a stentorian voice and can readily make himself heard a mile. At short range the volume of sound he can produce is extraordinary for one pair of lungs, so that he will be valuable adjunct to torchlight processions. His terms are moderate, only a dollar an evening and He has no partisan preference and will hurrah for Democrats or Republicans or even Prohibiticnists.

THE BOY ORATOR'S CONFESSION. I come from haunts of rabbit's foot, I make a sudden sally. I rush across the startled land And call the boys to rally. In fifty towns I raise my voice,

Or break into the cities.

A village here, a hamlet there.
I'll show the n what my grit is. Still whirling on from State to State, I cross each brimming river. For men may come and men may so But I talk on f

I chatter over railroad tracks And talk from off the trolley; I never pass a little crowd But that I fire a volley.

I gabble, gabbae a river,
My words flow like a river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I talk on forever.

-(Indianapolis Journal Gadzooks-Well, I heard a presentation of 15 to 1

last night that was an eye-opener.

Zounds-I didn't know you attended a political meeting. Gadzooks-I didn't; but I spent the night with &

friend in the country because he assured me the place was so quiet that I could get a good rest; and then I was kept awake most of the night by sixteen dogs barking at the moon.

A Reporter Knocked Out.—Reporter (breatnessly)
—The people say there has been a suicide hete.
Landlady—Yes, a young woman—Ann Rlank,
Reporter (rapidly writes)—"Miss Annie Blank, the
toung and beautiful daughter of.—" Who was her
lather?

father?
Landlady—Mr. A. Z. Blank, of Chicago.
Reporter tcontinues writing)—A. Z. Blank, of
Chicago, killed herself at her boarding-house, No.
1.33 Nine-hundred-and-ninth-st., yesterday, because
—"What did she kill herself for?"
Landlady—Because she was so homely.—(New-York Weekly.

A. H. Eddy, of Hartford, Wash., who has just returned home from Alaska, says that he discovered two great petroleum wells in the mountains not far back from the coast and within about 100 miles of Juneau. He brought samples of crude oil, which he proposes to have tested. There is a flow of 200 or 300 barrels daily, Eddy alleges, from each well, and he thinks it not Improbable that this section may rival the great oil Logic and Rheteric.-"I trust," remarked the in-tructor, "you now understand the distinction be-

structor, "you now understand the distinction tween logic and rhetoric," "Rhetoric," answered the disciple, "is logic for gardless of the consent of other nations."

In the mean time the silver tide was receding at the rate of four leading editorials per day.—(Detroit Tribune. There is a constant demand for old horsecare

They are sold for summer shelters in rural districts for hunters' camps, for lodges by solitary lakes, for cabins on houseboats, and for the homes of campers. They are found everywhere, sometimes as an nexes to pretentious cottages, and sometimes summer cottages. Occasionally a number of the are grouped together as the dwelling place of one 0 more families, and in this way they make a commodious summer home.

Once when I was stopping at a pioneer hotel at Alamosa, Col., I asked the landlord to have a first made in my rooom at 6:30 the next morning. He made a note of my request on a book or state kept for that purpose and told me the porter would attend to the matter. The note read: "Fire 6 at 6:30." The porter was new to the business. He came at 6:30, and, having knocked at my door, was admitted. Then he told me to get out. I asked him what wort of a fool he was and he said he was admitted. Then he told me to get out. I asked him what sort of a fool he was and he said he was all kinds, but he obeyed orders just the same. And, don't you think, that fellow tried to throw me downstairs. He would have succeeded, in fact, had not the landlord appeared in time to save me. That was the new porter's interpretation of "Fig. 40 at 6:20."—(Daily National Hotel Reporter.